

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROVIDED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES, RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.—

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TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

True and False Delicacy.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes a merit of a blush, and smoothes at the fall of a construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark; this spurious kind of delicacy is as far removed from good taste, as from good feeling, and good sense; but that high minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating path amidst the most dissipated society, which shrinks from no necessary duty, and which speaks with reserve of coarseness, and kindness of things which would be ashamed to be said, to smile at what others would blush to know how to confer a benefit without wounding the feelings of another, and which understands also how, and when, to receive one—that delicacy which can give advice without display, and advice without assuming, and which points out a fault in a humble and susceptible manner in conversation, is the delicacy which forms so important a part of good taste, that where it does not exist as a natural instinct, it is taught as the first principle of good manners, and considered as the universal passport to good society. Nor can this the greatest charm of female character, if totally neglected in youth, ever be acquired in after life. When the mind has been accustomed to what is vulgar, or gross, the edge of feeling is gone, and nothing can replace it. It is comparatively easy to be thought unpolished, by losing it against every improper thing; but when once a woman's mind is allowed to mingle in the imagination, so as to be constantly revived by memory, and thus to give their tone to the habitual mode of thinking and conversing, the beauty of female character may, indeed, be said to be gone, and its glory departed.—Mrs. Ellis's Daughters of England.

"I hate birds of all kinds," said Seely to Oats, the other day.
"Why," asked Oats compassionately.
"Because," said Seely, "I am always afraid they will present their bills!"
A tear trickled down the mug of Oats.

Not Bad.—A man being asked if he would like to live forever, replied, that considering the state of the times, and the weakness of the Government, he would not care about living more than half of it.

Balloon Ascention.—Thrilling Account.—A Mr. Hugh Parker made an ascent in a balloon from Mobile, a few days ago, and landed about four hours afterwards, somewhere in the swamps of Florida. The descent was a perilous one, and we extract the following notice of it from his account:—"I had always a desire to soar to as great an elevation as it is possible to arrive at, and having upwards of 60 lbs. of ascensive power, I determined to gratify my wish. Away I sped—continually ascending—leaving the clouds as far behind me as they were above when I started. I began to feel cold, large drops of perspiration oozing from my skin, and a tingling sound in my ears, as if something cracking in my head, a vacant feeling and difficulty of respiration—now very cold. The water in my bottle freezing, I took hold of it, in order to try if a drink would calm my nausea. The feeling; the neck stuck to my hand, and drew the skin off as if blistered by fire. Still uneasy, the drops of perspiration had turned to liquid matter resembling yellow oil—my tongue became swollen, my nails and teeth were loosened, and every joint in me and all my energies appeared relaxed. I looked up, and saw the gas rushing from the neck of my balloon, and endeavored to open my valve to effect its escape, but had not strength to accomplish it. I feared the result, and was not kept long in suspense. I judged myself, at this time six miles high, when the balloon was rent on the top. Away went the gas! Can I describe my feelings at that moment? No, not as anything down I came, with a feeling as if the whole system was driving to my head. I entered a dense cloud, the substance of which rushed past me with a whizzing sound like steam from the escape pipe of an engine. The clouds were some what warmer than the air above, which considered. My remembrance. Looking, I saw that the balloon was forced hard against the netting from atmospheric pressure; this circumstance in a moment calmed my agitation, although still descending with unpeppable rapidity. Exhausted all my breath, let go my grapple to its full extent, and noticing that I was approaching the earth with great velocity, braced myself up, to abide the result, and how must I express my thanks to the Disposer of Events, the giver and preserver of life, for my miraculous preservation, the bulging body of my balloon struck one side of a pine tree, from which cause I was saved, and found myself, instead of being dashed to the ground, only forced against

the body of the tree. As soon as I recovered my shattered senses, I hauled up my grapple, lashed the car to the tree, hove the bite of the rope around a branch of the pine, and descended to the ground.

From the Southern Literary Messenger. WHAT IS HOPE?

Of a dying lamp, the last bright spark,
That flashes up ere all is dark—
The ray upon the tear of grief,
The Polar star of true belief!
The faint yet rosy life-like streak
That dawns on wan Consumption's cheek—
Down! no alas! its fleeting glow
Is snatched on a bill of woe—
The far-cast gaze of her who'd greet
Some sea-worth barque she longs to meet—
Beneath the tyrant's iron heel!
The tear-drop in the Judge's eye,
Mark'd by the wretch he deems to die—
A dream of life within his cell,
Who swears to hang his own death-bell—
A single fibre that the language's nose—
Cain's bloody brand e'er'd o'er again,
As if it never had a stain—
The smile that dreads men's tips to wear,
When mourning fools cry "Life is here!"
A riven shield—a broken brand
Grasped tightly by some dying hand—
The last—loose—rattle on a plate,
That man opposes to his fate!

From the Savannah Georgian.

FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF COTTON.

Until the beginning of the 18th century the small quantity of cotton required in England was brought from Cyprus and Smyrna, in the Mediterranean. The average annual importation into England, from 1700 to 1795, 1,171,000 lbs.

In 1792, cotton yarn was first spun by machinery.

In 1789, on the 25th November, Mr. Philip Miller, of Chelsea, England, presented the Trustees for the settlement of Georgia, a paper of cotton seed, which reached here in March, 1794.

In 1796, the Dutch Colony of Surinam, in South America, first sent home cotton.

In 1741, the imports of raw cotton into England were 1,600,000 lbs.

In 1749, the first cotton spinning mill was erected at Birmingham; the motive power was water or horses.

In 1760, the entire value of cotton manufactured goods in England, was valued at only \$20,000.

In 1761, Arkwright (afterwards Sir Richard) obtained his first patent for his spinning frame, though it was not brought to any great perfection until some years subsequent.

In 1767, James Hargreaves invented the spinning Jenny, which spun eight threads instead of one, and was ultimately improved to an astonishing extent. The imports of raw cotton this year were only about 5,000,000 lbs.

In 1770, the first cotton spinning mill was erected in the United States, at Lowell, Massachusetts.

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In 1781, Ireland first exported cotton goods to England, having sent over cotton 237 lbs. manufactures and mixtures of cotton to the value of £157 cotton stockings, 17 338 pairs.

In 1792, Brazil first exported cotton to England.

There was imported this year into England 11,523,000 lbs. and exported 121,000 lbs. and the quantity manufactured is set down at eleven and a half millions lbs.

In 1785 the power loom was invented by Rev. Mr. Cartwright.

Steam engines of Watt's invention were first introduced as the motive power of machinery in cotton manufactures.

1786, Chlorine first used as a bleaching agent.

1787, cotton spinning machinery first set up in France.

1789, Sea Island Cotton first introduced into the South, and short staple cotton began to be cultivated.

1790 Mr. Slater erected the first cotton mill in America, at Pawtucket R. I. The village in its vicinity is now called Hatterville.

1792, Eli Whitney of Connecticut, but then of Georgia, invented the cotton gin.

1792, Cotton mills introduced into Switzerland.

Exports from the United States, 9,300,000 lbs. Prices in America 39 cents; in England 23d. to 45d. Value of American exports, three and a half millions dollars.

1803, first Cotton factory built in New Hampshire.

1815, the first power loom introduced into the United States, at Waltham, Massachusetts.

1823, Egypt first exported cotton to England.

1826, Robert's self-acting mule-spinner invented in England.

Thus from £200,000, the value of cotton goods manufactured in England in 1760, it rose in a little more than half a century, to over £84,000,000.

In 1841, the capital invested in the Eastern States of this Union, in the cotton manufacture was \$40,612,984.

Arched.—An elderly lady, a descendant of Miles Standish, telling her age, remarked that she was born on the twenty-second day of April. Her husband, who was by, observed, "I always thought you were born on the first day of April." "People might well judge so," observed the matron, "in the choice I made of a husband."

A Remarkable Dream.—The lovers of the marvellous will be delighted with the following from the Norfolk Herald:

"The man who professes to be a believer in dreams and other extraordinary auguries of coming events, is sure to be regarded by nine-tenths of mankind as a simpleton, if not a stark idiot; yet that the most calamitous events have been indicated by such premonitions, is an indisputable fact; and it is equally certain that such events have in some cases been controlled by a strict attention to the warnings thus mysteriously given. It is unnecessary for us to specify instances of such warnings as they must be familiar to most readers of historical records. But there is one connected with the recent melancholy event of the blowing up of the Medora, which remains to be recorded, and which

we class among the most remarkable which have fallen within our notice. Three weeks before it occurred, the sad catastrophe was distinctly represented in a dream to the mate of the Medora (one of the fleet of steamers for which the Medora was intended.) He saw her making trial of her machinery—saw her blow up—saw the helpless victims of the explosion in the water round her struggling for life—saw the boat sink, and identified Capt. Sutton (her commander) and in a white dress. He told his dream afterwards—and was laughed at. The Medora, it will be remembered, left here for Baltimore on Thursday night, (after the explosion,) and passed in the bay, the next morning, the steamer Georgia, on her way down to Norfolk; and when passing the G's flag lieutenant, he exclaimed in a tone of grief—"There! my dream is out—the Medora is blown up!" The boats passed each other too far distant to hail, and it was not known to those on board the Medora until her arrival at Baltimore, that such was indeed the melancholy fact."

Discovery for Gardeners.—Plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath glass of a green color. Beneath the yellow and red glasses, the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant, its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light.

This discovery is announced by Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Society, in England, who says, in relation to it: "Blue glass admits the blue or chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all other rays. Yellow glass admits only the permeation of the luminous rays, while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. Yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas, under the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quickened in a most extraordinary manner."

Patriotic.—"Feller Sagers," said a newly elected lieutenant of Militia, away down in Maine, "I'm affixed obliged to you for this shove up in the ranks you have given me. Feller Sagers, I'm not a gun to forget your kindness soon—not by a darned sight; and I tell you what it is; I'll stick to my post like pitch to a pine board, so long as there's peace; but as I go in for rotation in office, if we should come to blows with the Brits here, I'll be durn'd if I don't resign right off, and give every feller a fair shake for fame and glory and all that ere."

"Did you pull my nose in earnest, sir?"
"Certainly I did, sir,"—(giving it another tweak.)
"It's well for you—for I don't allow anybody to joke with me in that way."

"What's the cause of that bell ringing?" inquired Peter.
"Pulling at the rope," replied John.

Cairo.—A traveller gives the following account of the condition to which he found Cairo, a famous city at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, viz:

The water is about five feet deep all around the houses, and the frogs are so busy trying to find logs to sit upon, that they have stopped croaking entirely. The boat on which the water was, floated one of the houses in the evening, thinking it was a steamboat; the pilot took the windows for "stern lights." On finding he was right in town with the steamboat, and that this house was a tavern, the captain pulled up and every body "figured."—Cairo would make a good temperance town now—there is plenty of water.

The following is an admirable illustration of the bankrupt law and its operation:

"Sambo, what your opinion ob dat bankrupt law?"
"Tink him firs rate, Pompey. I imply for de application miself."

"Just explain his principles."
"Why, you see now; jist lend me dat half dollar you got for whitewashing."

(Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately put it into his pocket.)
"Dere, den, now I owes de shoemaker tree shilling, and you half er dollar, beside the grocer's bill; now dis half dollar is all de property I got; I divide him according to de debts."

Pompey—"I take dat half-dollar back."
Sambo—(with amazement)—"Do you tink dis child green? I'm a bankrupt; you gits you share wid de oder creditors."

A Pentagonal Duel.—In our late London papers we had so immensely and outrageously absurd correspondence, smothering of powder and ball, but so hopelessly involved and bewildered that no light had been got out of it, and we despair of being able to give a clear account of the *causa belli* between the parties. It seems that a Mr. Symonds had taken offence at something said about him by one Sir William Wrayall, and sent a hostile message by a certain Mr. Ley, to have given an improper answer. Sir William blamed the impropriety, and sent a Mr. Northwick to Mr. Ley with a challenge, which Mr. Ley refused to accept, on the ground of Sir William's misconduct to Mr. Symonds; publications ensued by one Mr. Robertson, Ley's friend, which Northwick pronounced false, and thereupon challenged Robertson, who declined the honor for certain reasons which do not very distinctly appear. A whole shower of notes and memoranda followed, in which the parties gave each other the lie all round, but which did little or nothing towards unravelling the tangled skein of their embroilment; and at the date of the last advices the matter stood thus: Symonds wanted to fight Wrayall, Wrayall wanted to fight Ley, Ley wanted to fight Northwick, Northwick wanted to fight Robertson, and Robertson did not want to fight at all, while neither of the other four had any desire to fight the particular gentleman asking the favor at his hands. The London papers, which ridicule the absurdity of the whole affair, suggest that a pentagonal fight be got up, the parties being stationed in a five-sided figure, and every man taking a crack at his right-hand neighbor.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in Senate, March 16, 1842, on Mr. Clay's resolutions in relation to the revenues and expenditures of the Government.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

I shall next proceed to the least considerable of the three staples, rice, referring for detail information to the table F, and here we have the only unfavorable result which any of the items of exports I have examined give. The aggregate exports of rice in value, during the first period, were \$12,308,812, showing a gain of \$3,974,573, and in the third of \$15,314,730, showing a falling off of \$994,103, in the exports probably caused by the greater consumption at home, in consequence of opening the interior to its use by means of rail roads and canals, and the drawing off of hands from the culture of rice to be employed in the other staples.

Turning the whole, it will appear that the aggregate gain on the three staples in the second period, that of high protective duties, compared with the first, that of low duties, still high duties, and great commercial and pecuniary embarrassment, deducting the falling off of tobacco, and adding the gain on rice, is only \$31,953,829 in seven years, on an aggregate export, during the first period, of \$220,533,201, less than 2.3 per cent for the whole period, being an increase, compared to that of the population for the time, of about one sixteenth only; while the aggregate gain of the last period (that of reduction of duties) on the three staples combined, deducting the loss on rice, and adding the gain on tobacco, is, compared to the second, that of high protective duties, \$250,950,468 in the seven years; being an increase greater than the whole amount of the aggregate exports of the preceding period, and greater than the ratio of the increase of population for the time, by more than 2.3 to one.

Such is the mighty impulse, which (I will not say free trade, for we are still far from it,) but which a reduction of duties has given to the export trade of our great agricultural staples, from which the commerce and navigation of the country derive their main support. There can be no mistake. The facts are drawn from the official sources and do not admit of any error which can materially vary the result.

But I admit that there is a great pecuniary embarrassment and distress throughout the whole staple region, notwithstanding this vast increase of the production and value of their great staples. The fact being admitted, the question is, what is the cause? The Senator and his friends attribute it to the reduction of the duties. I deny it. The official documents deny it; for nothing is more certain than that the income of the staple States, taken as a whole, never has been so great; no, nothing like it in proportion to its population, as it is the compromise. Be, then, the cause what it may, it is certain that the reduction of duties is not, and that so far from that, it has taken place in spite of, and not in consequence of reduction. What, then is it? I will tell you: indebtedness—universal, deep indebtedness of States, corporations, and individuals, followed by a forced and sudden liquidation. That is the obvious and unquestionable cause. And what has caused that? What but a vast and long continued expansion of the currency, which raised prices beyond all former rates, and which by its delusive effects turned the whole community into a body of speculators, in the eager expectation of amassing sudden fortunes? And what caused this great and disastrous expansion? The banks, combined with the high and oppressive duties imposed by the tariff of 1828. It was that measure, which, by its necessary operation turned exchanges in favor of this country, and by necessary consequence, as I have proved on a former occasion, caused the great expansion which followed the passage of that act, and which, by a series of causes, explained on the same occasion, continued to keep exchanges either in our favor or about par, to the suspension in 1837. Another powerful cause for this expansion, resulting from high duties and springing from the same act was the vast surplus revenue which it accumulated in the Treasury, or rather in the banks, as its depositories, and which became, in fact, bank capital in its worst and most corrupting form, and did more to overthrow them and cause the present embarrassed state of the Government and country, than all other causes combined. It was the proximate cause of the then suspension; and, in turn, of their present ruined condition, and that of the forced liquidation under which the country is suffering. These causes, with the bankrupt law and the return of stocks from abroad, followed by a drain of specie, have produced that universal and intense pecuniary embarrassment and distress of which we hear such complaint. They belong to the banking and tariff system, and not to the reduction of duties, which so far from being the cause, has done much to mitigate the evil, by the vast addition it has made to the income of the country, as has been shown. But, in addition to these, the great staple region, especially the cotton region of the Southwest, have had great and peculiar difficulties of their own. The rapid exaction of the Indian rate to a vast and fertile territory in that quarter with a climate and soil more congenial to the growth of cotton than any of the Atlantic States, which, in combination with the expanded state of the currency, led to bold and reckless speculation, on a great scale, at the highest prices in land and negroes, and which have overwhelmed the Southwestern States with debt, and notwithstanding their vast income, have but them in their present embarrassed condition.

These, I repeat, are the great causes of the distress and embarrassments of the staple State and, I may add, through them of the Union. They come not from free trade as the Senator would have us believe, but from his own favorite system of banks and tariffs, to which he so earnestly invites the country again to return. His is the stimulating treatment. The sufferer is trembling in every joint and almost ready to sink from his late delinquencies; his prescription is to return again to the bottle—to drink from the same deceitful bowl, instead of honestly prescribing total abstinence as the only effectual remedy.

But to return to the documents, which I have not exhausted. The Senator asserted that the price of cotton has been lower during the period of reduction, than under the old and cherished system of protection; and here, again, I meet him on the facts. In order to test the truth of this assertion, I have formed a tabular statement of the quantity and price of cotton for each year, from 1810 to 1841, divided, as in the case of the exports, into three parts, of seven years each, corresponding with the former. The table will be found in the appendix, marked G. The statement from 1810 to 1836 is taken from a laborious and carefully compiled report of the Senator from N. Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) made while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and which contains a great deal of valuable information in relation to that important staple. The price for the whole portions of the period is from a month's statement of the prices of cotton in New Orleans, taking the average between the highest and the lowest price each month, and the quantity from several sources, but principally from a carefully drawn statement, apparently by one well informed, and published in the Southern Banner.

By reference to the table it will be seen that the aggregate quantity produced in the first part of the period, from '10 to '26 inclusive, was 1,555 millions of pounds; that the average price was 15 1/4 cents per pound; and the value \$234,675,000; and that in the second, from '26 to '32, the quantity was 2,380 millions of pounds, the average price 10 cents, and the value \$238,375,000—showing a falling off in the average price of rather more than one-third, and an aggregate increase of value of only \$3,700,000 in the whole seven years. Now note the difference under the influence of the reduction of the duties. The aggregate quantity increased to 3,777 millions of pounds, the price increased to an average of 131 cents per pound, and the aggregate value to \$495,516,500, making an increase for the seven years of \$256,730,000. But as great and striking as the result is, there is reason to believe, that it is below the reality,—having the average price for the respective periods, and the value of the exports for the same, it is easy to ascertain the quantity shipped to foreign countries on those data, which, if deducted from the whole quantity produced, will give what would be left for home consumption.—By applying this calculation to the respective periods, it will be found that in the two former periods, a considerably greater amount is left for home consumption, than what the home market is usually estimated to require during those periods, and in the last considerably less. That would indicate a corresponding error either in the price or the quantity, in favor of the two first, against the last period, which may in part be accounted for from the fact that in making up the estimate of the price prior to 1835, the Secretary of the Treasury took the aggregate value including Sea Island as well as the short staple, and which of course had considerably increased the average price of the whole, at a period when the former bore a larger proportion to the whole than at present. The prices in the table since 1835, are taken exclusively from the short staple. But, to the cause what it may, it is probable, so the data already stated, the value during the last period, that of reduction, ought to be raised not less than twenty millions, or those of the preceding reduced that amount, to notice the triumphant price of cotton, which he asserted to be lower than it has been since the late war. It is, indeed, far lower—two much so to bear the burden of high protective duties; but as low as it is, it is not lower than it was in 1831, under the operation of his favorite system, and to which he invites us to return. But the Senator seems to forget that price is not the only element by which the prosperity of the cotton, or any other product is to be estimated. Quantity is as important as price itself, in estimating the income of those engaged in the production. Now, sir, let us take into the calculation both these elements, in estimating the income of the cotton planters from the crop of 1830, sold in '31, and that of 1841, sold this year, estimated at the same price, say an average of 9 cents, or any other amount. The crop of 1830 is put down at 350 millions of pounds, which at 9 cents would give \$31,500,000; and that of 1841, estimated at one million seven hundred thousand bales, say four hundred pounds to the bale, would give 680 millions of pounds, which at 9 cents would give \$61,200,000, making a difference of \$29,700,000 in favor of the latter, nearly double the former. It is this great increase in quantity produced under the stimulus of low duties, which, if we were permitted to enjoy its advantages, would add so greatly to the prosperity of the cotton interest.

Such are the facts drawn almost exclusively from official documents, and such the results, proving beyond all doubt the denouncing effects of high protective duties on the productive energy of the country, and the vivifying effects of a reduction from duties. Proof more conclusive of the one and the other cannot be offered; but it would be vain to expect it to make the slightest impression on the party which now controls the Government. The leading interest—that which controls all their actions—are banks, tariffs, stocks, monopolies, and above all, that mischievous influence which lives on the Government itself and flourishes most when its exactions are the greatest, and its expenditures the most profuse. High duties is the life-blood of this powerful combination; and be the proof of its pernicious effects on the community at large ever so clear—as clear as the sun at noon, it would make no impression on them. It is to politics, and not political economy they look, and they would readily sacrifice the manufactures themselves to save the party and its political ascendancy. But I say to them, that it is in vain you resist light and reason.—The Freedom of trade has its foundation in the deep and durable foundation of truth, and will vindicate itself.—It emanates from the Divine will, and is designed in its dispensation to perform an important part in binding together in concord and peace the nations of the earth, and in extending far and wide the light of civilization. In fulfillment of this high design, severe penalties are annexed to a departure from its laws. But this is not the proper occasion to enter on these higher considerations. I hope an opportunity will be afforded when the bill comes up for the revision of the duties for which these resolutions are, I suppose, intended to prepare the way. When it comes to be acted on, I intend to embrace the opportunity to trace the history of the facts and results, which I have stated from so official sources, and to show how the laws as fixed and honorable as those which govern the material world, and as great and striking as these results are, it must be borne in mind, that they are but the effects of the reduction of duties, and that, too, under the greatest embarrassment and disadvantages growing out of the protective system, and not the full and mature fruit of free trade.—What has as yet been experienced, affords but a faint conception of the wide and general prosperity, which would be diffused throughout the whole community by low duties, sound currency, and exemption from the debts and embarrassments of a false and pernicious system. It gentlemen could be persuaded to abstain from their prescriptions—leave off their nostrums—restore the revenue from the lands—economize and retrench expenditures—the youthful vigor of the patient would soon do the rest. Full and robust health would soon be restored, and a few years experience under the benign effects of a truer and better system, would in a short time obliterate the recollection of present suffering.

* Speech on the assumption of State debts, delivered in 1840.

But is the danger really so great as you goodly men represent? Are we in reality about to meet a successful rival in the cultivation of cotton? It is not so. *The cultivation of cotton is lost*—we shall have at least the four quadruples that we will not be the only sufferer. It would work a revolution in all our industrial parages. What would become of our foreign and domestic commerce? What of our towns and havens? What of our mines? What of our great ports and exchanges of the country? I will not undertake to offer an opinion of the possibility of that which is so certain to befall us. The result is large and is well deserving various. The population grows and wages low; but it need be permitted to quit the service of the experiment of driving us out of the market, though belated and patronized by English capital and energy. Nor am I alone in doubting. I have taken from a late English paper (the Manchester Guardian) an article which speaks with great confidence that the experiment

years, the best fed, clothed, housed, and provided for, any in the whole cotton growing region. Our slaves we have paid no advance. We pay them at the end of each year, and our property—our slaves—is not wages proffered in advance, including the support and supplies of the laborer, which is mostly very liberal. With these advantages we may bid defiance to Freedom or Free Labor, at its own or three cents a day. Our labor already paid for, is as free as the air. It is not a permanent thing, it is a changeable one; say not that it is superior efficiency, its better and more stable direction, under the immediate eye of intelligent proprietors, of cheap unconcealed and favorable soil, and climate, and greater facility of cheapness of transportation to the great markets of the world. But this is not all. We have another and great advantage. There is not a spot on earth who can so well bear the curtailing profits, as the Southern planters, when out of debt. A plantation is a little community of itself, with

The Governor and Council last week decided to recall the arms of the State, located to the "Independent Volunteers," the "Woodscock Light Infantry," and the "United Train Artillery." The Artillery company have refused to give up the guns, on the ground that they are property of the company, not of the State. If as they allege, it is their own property of the State, Gov. King has no doubt that they belong to the State and if so, he will take them.

in 1840, will quit the Federal banner and cal-

Good Whigs.

We observe from the list of Governor Morehead's appointments in the late Raleigh papers, that he has taken the field in the Eastern part of the State. We had hoped to see him up this way before Mr. Henry leaves the West, but it seems we shall not. From the vaunting brag-gart tone of the Federal organs, any one who did not know them would have supposed that his Excellency intended to seize the earliest opportunity to meet and demolish Mr. Henry, but he takes the opposite direction. Mr. Henry is in the West—he goes to the East. Has the Register any more wit to expend on the subject?

Mr. Rencher.—It is reported, we hear, in Chatham, that our representative Mr. Rencher is about to resign and give place to Mr. Waddle, of Pittsboro', and that Mr. Waddle has already declared himself a candidate, and is stumping it about the County. This may not be so, but such is the word-brought up here. If it be so, then it is pretty certain that Mr. Rencher has been forced off, for we understand that not long since the Chatham Whigs were talking of calling a meeting to request him to resign; they are tired of him it seems. Has Mr. Rencher joined the "Corporal's guard" too? or what is the matter? Ah—we have it—he is against giving away the public money, and he objects to the National debt and the new taxes. We hazard a guess under the circumstances, that neither Mr. Rencher nor Mr. Mitchell will long continue favorites with the Whiggery.

The North Carolina Banks resumed specie payments on the 23 instant, as they had previously resolved to do.

The Governor in the field sure enough. Extract of a letter from a correspondent who either heard Governor at on the heard him.

You see that His Excellency has obeyed the orders of the Federal Wing Convention, and taken the stump in good earnest, but from present signs Ogle's speech will not save him this time. He stung whigs at a furious rate, but as yet, has not mentioned a word of Ogle's speech, nor said a word about Mr. Van Buren's or Tyler's speeches. He touches lightly on Lee House, and on the corps, and boasts that he has only spent one thousand dollars for new furniture since he has been Governor, which he can make out with a good deal of ease, when he has directed from office, the very much approved plan of buying a stock of goods to supply the troops to himself and officers, and thinks he will recommend it to the next Legislature.

He goes for Mr. Clay and says Head, and says the Swamp lands are so rich that nobody will buy them. He thinks the State on the whole is better off than it was, but says he is a wonderful man. He thinks Mr. Butler is the next greatest man in the State to himself, and declares that he did more for the Navy by the order to have the sailors stayed than John Branch accomplished in his whole life.

He says the "Corporal's guard" ought to quit Congress and go to Texas, and hopes Tyler will go with them.

He is not pleased with the result of the elections in Virginia, and says that the old State, like old Ritchie, is in its dotage. He gave his opinion that Davis was a great man, and might possibly yet save the "Old Dominion" from ruin and disgrace.

He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Lee of Mississippi, and says he is a first rate judge of who would make a good President. He admits that he himself would make a good one, but says he is willing to give way to Mr. Butler, and will hold on to the Governor's office two years longer if the people will let him.

In speaking of the new furniture in the Palace, he says he is more pleased with the French Bedstead than any other article—it was real luxury to sleep on it—that a rougher sort of white sleeping on them.

He threatened to give Louis D. Henry such a lesson as he deserves, and says that he is a worse humbugger than himself. He says the Bungee ladies don't admire Henry's cravat—that he is altogether too vulgar, and thinks candidates for Governor ought to make general speeches such as he made in 1840.

One of the Whigs asked him what he thought of the "foetus" that was creeping out of the earth in such numbers. He answered that it was a sure sign of War and of crops, but that it happened just so before the last war.

He spoke for four hours and a half on various subjects and concluded about sundown by congratulating the country on the good times we have been and are now enjoying since the Whigs came into power.—When His Excellency took his seat, the Whigs clapped and cheered at a great rate, and then all moved over to Mr. Butler's Tavern where the Governor had a barrel of "Old Nash" provided, and the head knocked out. You may guess the rest.

Yours in haste, O. P.

The Apportionment bill, fixing the ratio of representation at 50,170, has passed the House of Representatives in Congress.

[Communicated.]

THE MOREHEAD POLICY.

Mr. EUSTON: Mr. Henry, the Republican Candidate for next Governor in his admirable speech delivered in Salisbury, stated a fact and proved it from the Journals, which should be held up before the people, for it shows what the leading Whigs would do if they were to get full sway.

There is a large debt due the State from many of its citizens, some for large made of for literary and Internal Improvement funds, but much the largest amount from the sales of the Cherokee Lands.

It appears that a few days after Governor Morehead got into office, Mr. James Morehead came forward with a bill to force the collection, without mercy or delay, of all this money, and—put it into the Banks. Yes, says the people and force the money out of them—not that the State needs it, but to buy up Bank stock with—to invest in the Banks which at that time would not even pay their own notes in lawful money. Yes, break up the citizen—press the real laborer out of the mountains, to enrich the Bank Stockholders—This is

The Morehead Policy.

Let the people well consider on this policy and who they are that wish to carry it into effect.

A Voter.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic meeting held in Salisbury on the 25th of March last, the following named persons have been appointed as Delegates to represent the County of Rowan in the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May:

Names of Delegates.

Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, Henry Seelzer, Adam Roseman, Jas. C. McConnaughy, J. Philip Rice, Wm. Gray, Jacob Lyerly Jr., John Freary, Capt. Adam Trexler, Solomon Hall, Geo. L. Smith, Richard Lantz, Green W. Redwine, Dan. Kerns, Isaac Kuhn, Jas. P. Kerr, John A. Correll, Wm. C. Miller, Charles A. Rose, Capt. J. Shipping, Capt. Jno. Lutzker, Jno. P. Sturtevant, Capt. Moses Joice, Frederic Holdsworth, Levi Trexler, David Fraley, Davault Lantz, Sam'l. Linn, Eli Holdsworth, Henry Miller, A. J. Kelly, John Coughanor, Jno. Smith Wm. Heathman, Jacob Fraley, Jas. Graham, George Vagler, John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, Wm. S. Mearns, A. Henderson, Nathan Brown, Henry W. Congor, Benj. P. Fraley, Henry Smith, Doct. Torrence, John D. Graham, Obadiah M. Smith, John Leazar Jr., Capt. Thos. S. Atwell, Dr. A. T. Fowle, Hugh Parks, Leonard Overcash Jr., Barton Craige, Michael Sturtevant, Jesse P. Wiscam, Caleb Kintz, Lawrence L. Bringle, Green Morgan, James Roseman, Jacob Miller, Eq. Abraham Lantz, Hiel S. Lerick, Chas. P. Fisher, Jacob Reibing David Correll, Henry Trexler, John A. Kelly, John Gooden, Capt. Solomon Brown, Geo. McConnaughy, Jno. Sloan, Mc'L. Fillion.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DAVIE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large meeting of the Republicans of Davie County, was held at the Court House in Mocksville, on Saturday the 7th of May, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury on the 20th of May. The meeting was organized by appointing A. G. CARTER, Esq., Chairman, and Maj. John Locke, Garland Anderson, Esq., and Daniel Chick, Assistant Chairmen; John Hoke and John Clement were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks.

On motion of William Burton, it was then carried, that the Chairman do appoint a Committee of five to draft and submit a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman named Thos. Chesley, Esq., J. A. Clement, John W. Elos, William Burton and Maj. N. E. Hight, to constitute said Committee.

In a short time the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, during the late Presidential campaign, the Federal Wing party, for the purpose of securing the election of their candidate, denounced the Independent Treasury established by the administration of Mr. Van Buren, as being the most odious and inefficient measure for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue ever devised—their administration to the extravagant and corrupt in the extreme—charged him with being the author and cause of the then depressed state of the currency, and made the most profane promises, that if the election of their candidate could be secured, and the Federal Wing party placed at the head of the nation, that all the evils resulting from the out of his administration would be remedied, that a uniform currency would be restored, the expenditure of the Government would be curtailed, commerce would resume its usual activity, exchanges be equalized, and that the citizens of the Union would be a property heretofore unparalleled: And whereas, these promises have only been followed by an open and profligate disregard and violation of every promise and pledge, then solemnly made to a confiding nation; and instead of that economy and reform promised, the present administration of the Federal Wing party, has shown itself more extravagant and corrupt than any which has existed since the foundation of this Government; that it is manifestly evident, that so far from the currency of the country being improved, it is now in a more depressed and disordered state than it was at that time; that the prices of labor and produce have been greatly reduced;—that commerce is lifeless;—that a national debt has been created and is hourly increasing;—that we are now threatened with the imposition of a destructive tariff on all goods imported into the country;—that the character and credit of this Government is entirely gone;—and that instead of the prosperity recently promised, we are overwhelmed with distress. Therefore,

Resolved, That the result of the late Presidential election which ended in the defeat of the Democratic party, cannot be attributed to the unsoundness of their principles, but to the delusive promises made by the Federal Whigs.

Resolved, That the defeat of the Democratic party at that time, does not increase our attachment for the cause, and our zeal for its success.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury established under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, was the most suitable system ever devised for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, guarding alike against the peculation of agents and executive interference, leaving a direct tendency to reform the currency, restrain excessive importations, and that we regard its burial and precipitate repeal, as a profligate, wasteful, and unjustifiable sacrifice to the interests of the country, and hostile to the principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the present Congress which has so hastily repealed the system established by a preceding Congress, cannot but find its successors, but that whatever system it may establish, is and should be liable to amendment and repeal.

Resolved, That the sudden repeal of the Extra Session of Congress during the last two years was entirely for and unnecessary, incurring a great amount of expenditures, showing a desire to fasten on this country a system, to which the judgment of the people was proven to be opposed, and which has since been signally condemned.

Resolved, That we entertain the most uncompromising hostility to a National Bank; that we consider such an institution as not coming within the grants of the Constitution; as being defective and corrupt in its system, and tending to vest too much power in the hands of the few—and we will always oppose the establishment of such a corporation, and it established will advocate its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the control of the public domain is properly in the hands of Congress only for the use and benefit of the General Government; and that the act for the distribution of the public lands is a direct imposition on the nation, creating a deficiency in the Public Treasury, which can only be relieved by an unequal and burdensome tariff, on tea, coffee, salt, tins and other articles of universal consumption.

Resolved, That we most earnestly oppose and denounce any and all alterations or innovations whatever in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the resolutions introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for the purpose of abolishing the Veto power, are dangerous and unsafe, tending to place in the hands of a party too much power, taking from the Executive an efficient check, and destroying altogether that balance, so wisely provided in the Constitution.

Resolved, That we view with suspicion, and utterly condemn all attempts made by the Federal Wing party in Congress to establish a system of Protective Tariff; that it opposes the interests of the South, and is intended for the exclusive benefit of Northern manufacturers, and the attainment of the people should be directed to the cultivation of that system.

Resolved, That the late move of John T. Adams in presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, deserved the severe censure of his party.

Resolved, That the extravagant course pursued by the Whig Federal party since their accession to power, have been inconsistent with the true interests of the great body of the people, and in utter violation of

the many and great promises made by them in the year 1840.

Resolved, That we give our hearty approval to the late nomination of Louis D. Henry, for the office of State Governor, as a man in every way calculated to fulfill the Executive functions, and that we will make use of all means honorable to secure his election.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, and that this meeting do proceed to appoint Delegates to represent the County of Davie in that Convention.

The following persons were then appointed as Delegates:

Sam'l. Vaneaton, A. G. Carter, Esq., Godfrey Clark, J. B. Ellis, Jacob Booe, Caleb Kurlow, L. H. Austin, Jacob Keller, William Booe, Nathan Millman, Garland Anderson, Esq., Arthur Neely, Arthur Renshaw, Henry Koller, Esq., Martin Booe, John Clement, Nelson Anderson, Daniel Dwigins, L. R. Rose, Henry Clement, Beal Jims Jr., Daniel Cornsater, George Coon, William Eddy, William Eddy, Esq., Charles May, Ashley Dwigins, Richard Anderson, James Gilecock, Jas. M. Hollard, Thos. B. Owens, John Hoke, Daniel W. Cain, Abel Anderson, George Coon, Sam'l. Rose, Jacob Sheek, Sam'l. Cain, Almond Taylor, Sam'l. W. Naylor, And. Setzer, Rob't. Rose, Lawrence Hudson, John Sheek, John Rich Sep, Wm. March Sea, J. W. Naylor, William R. Wilson, Isaac N. Rich, William Wyatt, H. P. Wilson, Milton Hobbs, Jos. Rich, Beal Jims Jr., M. D. Arnold, Geo. Wilson, M. G. Richards, Nathan Heoline, Denton Jims, John W. Jacob, Jacob Sain, John Lark, Rich'd. Nail, Moses Linn, Basil Gaitler, John Sain, M. A. Lark, Jos. Sparks, William Burton, John Turner, Jesse Nail, Vincent Walker, George Sain, Thomas Chesley, Sam'l. Cain, John Nail, Levi Smith, Daniel Chick, William Harris, Nathan Nail, William Smith, William Bailey, Henry Clark, M. N. P. Hall, Burgess Garner, William Jims, John Coley, Thos. Hudson, Sam'l. Smith, Jno. Chick, Elijah Laffer, C. W. Bessent, Thos. Hulin, Henry Cope, David Tutwiler, Zedock Leach, Sen. Zedock Leach, Nicholas Chick Sen. John Smith, Zedock Tatum, Wilson Leach, Lewis Carter, J. A. Tutwiler, Sen. Lezer Rock, Nath'l. Connor, Allen Stoker, William Jims, Nicholas Chick Jr., And. Smith, Robt. Fisher, Zedock Leach, J. B. Enoch, Cope, J. W. Kinsale, P. Hamilton, Silas Emberson, Rich'd. Vaneaton, John Call, Nathan Heoline, Alex. Wyatt, Wm. Williamson, Frederic Cope, Jas. Cavender, Wm. Crouse, Capt. Wyatt, H. Armistworthy, Thos. Hendrix, Wm. Stoker, John Hulen, H. D. Pickler, Josiah Daniel, Wm. Wyatt, H. Laffer, Wm. Hulen, Paul Coon, Thos. Butler, Billy D. Haden, Joel Pickler, Robt. Stoker, Ezra Tatum, C. Benson, Michael Chick Sen., Jesse Denman, Jno. Hulen, Wm. Gims, J. A. Stoker, Williamson Harris Jr., Arthur Hulen, M. Chick, Jr.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. Fisher, for the able address just delivered.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Western Carolinian, and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Officers.

This meeting then adjourned.

A. G. CARTER.

Chairman.

JOHN LOCKE.

Garland Anderson,

Daniel Chick,

Assistant Chairmen.

JOHN CLIMMENT, Secretaries.

JOHN HOKK.

From the South Carolinian.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH II.—THE TARIFF &c.

We lay before our readers to-day, Mr. CALHOUN's able and instructive speech on Mr. CLAY's Resolutions, in relation to the Protective Policy, the Compromise, &c., and feel assured that it is wholly unnecessary to recommend it to their earnest attention. It is on a subject becoming daily more important to their interests, and more worthy of their serious consideration, and is fraught with information strongly developing the danger with which these interests are again menaced, by their old Tariff enemies, and the necessity of again preparing for a united and determined resistance to them. The false and treacherous policy by which their rights and interests are assailed, is strikingly developed in Mr. CLAY's pretended adherence to the Compromise, at the very moment that he is preparing to violate almost every provision of it, and render those assigned for the benefit of the South, utterly valueless. So far, the advantages of it have been wholly on the side of the Tariffists; and now, just when they are about to secure to us, they set the obligations of it on their part, utterly at naught, and prepare to renew upon us the vile system of legislative robbery now about to terminate. And have they the blind hardness to suppose that the South will tamely submit to this—that after complying with all our obligations, and submitting to all the burdens of the Compromise, we will permit them to violate theirs, deprive us of all its benefits, and force upon us now burdens, as unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical as those about to terminate? Can outrage go further than this, and is it not an insult to the Southern people, to presume thus upon their submission to it? Come what may, South Carolina will resist it, at all hazards. Pass the unconstitutional law they may, but it will be no law in South Carolina, and soon declared so. The resistance generally, too, will be a very different matter to what it was in '32. The delusive misconceptions and ridiculous horrors of Nullification have passed away, and we shall have with us not only the entire South, but the great body of the Democracy of the North—even many of those in the manufacturing interest, who are rapidly discovering, under the vast light spread before them in the Speeches of Mr. CALHOUN, that the pretended devotion of the Protectionists to their interests, is all mere party juggling, designed for the benefit of corrupt ruling politicians; and that their less, and only real protection, is free trade and a sound currency.

The pressure of the times is equal to that of '37 here, with this difference, that money can now be obtained at some price, and then it could not; but so far as money goes, it is equally as dull. What has become of all the promises made by our Whig friends in '40? Where is that unbounded prosperity, that was to follow their accession to power? They have overturned and overturned everything, until there is nothing stable or desirable left. For a long time they contended, that it was for the want of a United States Bank. But they have been driven from this, as time has served to develop the real situation of the banking system. They have now got up a new hobby, and are riding it with whip and spur. The cry is now, that we can never have prosperous times, without a tariff for protection. They have formed, and are forming, societies called Home Leagues, which have for their object, to keep commerce, but the ultimate object doubtless is to run Henry Clay into the Presidency. If the South does not wake in time, the whole country will be saddled with a heavy burden, in the shape of a high tariff, in order to benefit the few, to the degradation of the many. JOHN C. CALHOUN has done much, very much, to show the ruinous results that would fasten upon us, should such a policy be adopted. The Democracy of the North are united, to a very great extent, in opposing the mea-

sure of the Home Leagues. But yet we need more light and truth, for the fact cannot be disguised, that some of our leading men in the Democratic ranks, have gone after the idea.

It is pretended here, that the South is calling for a tariff. This would be passing strange, she being the great consumer of the manufactures of the North and East, and the produce of the West; and yet that she should consent to burden all her own productions, which go to the market of the world, cannot be credited. But our Whig papers at the North assert it, and quote extracts from Southern papers to prove it. Your papers ought to take hold of the subject, for it is certain that the whole Tariff war has got to be fought over again.

The cunning policy of the Northern Whig and Tariff papers, and the mischievous effect of the recklessly blind or treacherous Southern Whig papers which have declared in favor of protection, is strikingly manifested in the latter paragraph of the above extract. There are but two or three of the latter—perhaps only two; one of them very obscure, and both Whigs—but their Tariff articles serve the purpose of our able Northern enemies, as well as ten times the number. And is not most extraordinary, that a paper of Georgia or North Carolina should be found advocating, at this late day, the odious principles of the protective policy, so destructive to Southern interests! Are their editors Northern men, or have subscribers been offered to them through the influence of Northern men, to sacrifice the interests of the country in which they live? It is very easy to see how those for whose purposes their writings are used against us, may send money to some neighbor, to subscribe for copies of their papers, provided they take such a course. That our Northern Bank and Tariff enemies do these things, is too well known, to need proof. But we trust Southern men will be on their guard, and get better themselves to be either purchased, or galled in this way. If any of them flatter themselves that they can promote Southern interests by advocating the Northern Protective Policy, we refer them to the Speech we now publish, and others which have preceded it, from the same source, for a relief from such strange delusion; and if they can read and resist their delusions, they must indeed be "joined to their idols."

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

Our readers will find on our first page, the first part of the Hon. John C. Calhoun's speech, on the question of the adoption of Mr. CLAY's Tariff resolutions. This speech is such as might be expected from a man of Mr. C.'s clear head, sound judgment, long experience, and extensive information. It abounds with plain, simple, well authenticated facts, that cannot be disputed, and that lead to conclusions which none but the blind can fail to see. We recommend it to the careful perusal of our friends, and in connection with it, we invite their attention also to an extract from the New York Herald upon the same subject, and leading to the same conclusions, which they will find on the second page. We are glad to perceive that the gigantic powers of Mr. Calhoun's mind are beginning to resume that hold they once bore upon the public mind of the people of this country, and that the clouds which prejudice, exerted by the heat of party contests, threw around him are rapidly beginning to disappear. A large portion of the public press of the United States is daily paying just tribute to the vast intellectual powers and the incomparable integrity of the man. One thing we believe to be certain, that there is no man in the Republic who appears to have studied so closely and to have become so intimately acquainted with the workings of its political machinery in all its parts and in all its operations. John C. Calhoun stands, in our judgment, the first man in the land, for sound, cold, political thinking; for shrewd, penetrating sagacity, for profound and extensive matter-of-fact knowledge, united to an unyielding adhesion to principle, in contra-distinction to mere rest, with a spirit that disregards all personal feeling, and a firmness that sets the sneers and taunts of opposition at defiance. Besides, he has always maintained a character, upon whose morality and respectability calumny has never dared to breathe, and a dignity, and we may add, a decency of deportment, unusual in these days—when even the violence of party spirit is obliged to respect.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

LATEST FROM NASSAU.

THE CREOLE NEGROES SET AT LIBERTY. By an arrival at Wilmington, N. C., we have been favored with a perusal of the following letter: NASSAU, N. P., April 16, 1842.

A special session of the Admiralty court convened this day to hear the charge of Piracy against the 17 negroes imprisoned from the "Creole." The Attorney General made his motion for delay of trial on the ground that it was impossible to obtain the necessary evidence here, and offered for the perusal of the court a number of affidavits of the captain, mate, and crew and passengers of the Creole, showing that sufficient evidence could be procured from the United States, if time was allowed. After an examination of the testimony offered, the court replied, that were the captain, crew, and passengers, as set forth in the affidavits, here present to testify in his case, they should consider them as not entitled to belief or credit, and should charge the jury to that effect; and that no evidence could be procured to convict in prisoners at the bar, for they were perfectly justified in the course pursued on board the Creole, and were now about to be set free.

The Chief Justice then addressed the negroes something in this style: It has pleased God to set you free from the bonds of slavery; may you hereafter live the lives of good and faithful subjects of Her Majesty's Government. They were then set at liberty by Proclamation.

The schooner "James Power" arrived here from Baltimore on the 11th instant. The wreck of the Clarion remains as first reported—the boilers and engines have not as yet been saved.

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, demonstrated, in his late powerful speech, that the enormous amount taken from the land revenue, and the rate distribution act, was as clear a loss to tax paying people as if the property had been consumed by fire. He insisted that the distribution did not go to the tax-payers. He showed, by a report from the Treasury Department, how the former distribution (under the deposit act) of the surplus revenue had been managed—that, in twenty out of twenty-six, it had gone to the Legislatures, to banks and corporations and to the rich speculator, for no other reason than that they were rich; that it was now all squandered without benefitting the tax-payer, or adding to the resources of the country; and that the national treasury, and most of the State treasuries were bankrupt.—N. Y. New Era.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

Twenty-six Lives Lost in Boston Harbor. It has seldom been our lot to record (says the Boston Daily Mail of Saturday) a more dreadful calamity than one which occurred yesterday in our harbor—one which has cast an irrepressible gloom over the city. Twenty-three persons, most of them in the full vigor and buoyancy of youth, were hurried into eternity with terrible and fearful rapidity. About 9 o'clock, A. M., the day being fine, twenty-four of the boys of the "Farm School" on Thompson's Island, obtained permission of the

Superintendent to go on a fishing excursion down the outer harbor in the School boat accompanied by one of the teachers, in whose judgment and discretion the utmost reliance could be placed. They had a fine time of it, and remained out until about 3 o'clock, when they started for home, in the full glow of youthful hilarity. At about 4 o'clock, when between Thompson's Island and Fort Independence, the boat was struck by a flaw of wind, and suddenly upset.

The scene is represented by the surviving boys as terrible in the extreme. Most of the boys, and the teacher and the boatman, went down immediately; but many of the boys clung to the boat until, becoming weary, they one by one fell off and found a watery grave with their companions. When three only remained clinging to the boat, the schr. H. B. Foster, Capt. Foster, just arrived from Trinidad, came up and rescued them, and brought them up to the city. They were taken to Dea. Grant's and by him treated with the utmost kind ness, and sent to their friends in the city. Their names are W. Wallace, P. W. Simonds, and G. F. Gould.

The New York American's Washington correspondent denounces Mr. Wise, and says that with "characteristic perversity," on Friday, he attempted to interrupt and arrest the private bills, then ready for amendment which, but for him, would have been passed; and he calls upon the country to take notice who it is that uniformly impedes the business of Congress.

Mr. Wise is a Whig leader, of the Tyler branch of that consistent and honest party.

The same paper and its correspondent say of Mr. Bots, on the same day, that he "occupied one hour and a half in a wild attempt to execute another abolition riot in the House."

Mr. Bots is a Whig leader, of the Clay branch of the party, and is the personage who explained to the world, through the Richmond Collier House books, in what manner they would "head Captain Tyler."

Between both, it will be easily seen into what hands the legislation and "business of the country" have fallen.—Albany Argus.

From the Globe.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 20, 1842.

The election of Governor, State officers, Senators, Representatives, &c., under the people's constitution, was held on Monday, without interruption. All the officers before named were chosen, excepting a few of the Representatives; and there were no opposition candidates. The public mind is becoming more calm, and it is the better opinion that the Government will go quietly into operation on the day appointed in the constitution, and that all existing difficulties will be left to a subsequent adjustment. I return you, in behalf of many friends of equal rights, our best thanks for the interest you have manifested in behalf of the people's cause in Rhode Island.

Yours truly,

The Providence Herald of Tuesday afternoon says, in a postscript: "As our paper is going to press, we learn that the standing army resolutions are laid on the table till to-morrow. It is thought by many that they will not be passed. We learn, also, that Mr. Jackson has introduced a bill for holding another Convention, extending maturity the right of suffrage." Some such movement as this is the right one for the adjustment of existing difficulties. The right of suffrage ought to be, and must be, liberally extended in Rhode Island; but it must be effected in a legitimate way, and not by means of a revolution.

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been a fair trade the present week, and prices generally sustained. Cotton—very little coming in, sells readily at 6 to 7 1/2. Domestic Liquors, in fair demand; there is a considerable stock of Brandy on hand; stock of Whisky light—we quote French Brandy at 37 1/2 to 45; Apple, 35 to 38; Whiskey, 25 to 28. Bacon, in fair demand at 6 to 6 1/2. Lard, dull, at 6 to 6 1/2. Beeswax sells at 27 to 28. Flour, not much coming in, sells readily at 6 to 7. Corn, stock on hand light; active demand at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. Peas, dull, at 55 to 58. Rags, 2 to 2 1/2. Wheat sells readily at 1 to 1 1/2.—North Carolina.

Candidates for Sheriff.

Col. R. W. Leno is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

HEZEKIAH TUCKER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are requested to announce Mr. R. B. Roberts, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Davidson County at the next election.

All Persons

NOTICE TO the Subscriber are requested to call on Sam'l. Reeves and settle the same, on or before the 30th of May, adjacent, those who fail to comply will certainly have to settle with an officer, as necessary compels us to collect what is due me.

FREDERICK MOWRY.

Salisbury, May 12, 1842.

The Paup

Of the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, during the absence of the Pastor, will be supplied on the 31 Sabbath in May by Rev. E. P. Rockwell, 4th do. do. by Wm. A. Hall, 5th do. do. by J. D. Hall, 1st do. do. by J. M. H. Adams, 2d do. do. by J. M. Wilson.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

SALISBURY, N. C., April 20, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Muskets for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of R. W. LONG, Col. Comdr.

Geo. M. WEANT, Adj't.

FOR SALE.

THE SUB for sale a fine new carriage and harness. JOHN I. SHAVER. April 22, 1842.

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